

## CHAPTER - 1

### Parts of a Sentence

- A. We express our ideas, feelings, views, etc. in sentences. The sentence, made up of words, is a meaningful expression.

#### Activity - 1 :

There are some words in Tables A and B. You have to join them suitably by drawing a line to make a meaningful expression. Then write the complete sentence. One has been done for you.

A	B
1. That boy	is a popular hockey player.
2. The Chinese	provide us with oxygen.
3. Dilip Tirkey	feed on grass.
4. Trees	are very industrious.
5. The cows	is intelligent.

1. That boy is intelligent.
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

The parts in column A are called SUBJECTs and the parts in column B are PREDICATES.

Take care when framing a sentence : Look at the word order in the following sentences :

(a) Is Indrani a classical singer ?

(b) Indrani is a classical singer.

But the following patterns are not acceptable :

(a) Classical is Indrani a singer. OR

(b) Singer classical Indrani is a.

\* The words are arranged in a particular order / pattern to make a sentence.

### Activity - 2 :

Put the words in the correct order. The first one has been done for you.

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. her / you / waiting / for / are ?                | <u>Are you waiting for her ?</u> |
| 2. he / song / listening / this / is / to / not     | _____                            |
| 3. have / for / you / cooked / I / not.             | _____                            |
| 4. a / he / tall / boy / is                         | _____                            |
| 5. nation / is / the / our / Gandhiji / Father / of | _____                            |
| 6. get / you / do / when / up ?                     | _____                            |
| 7. all / is / that / not / gold / glitters.         | _____                            |
| 8. singing / is / so / Anima / sweetly.             | _____                            |
| 9. you / guess / can / answer / the ?               | _____                            |
| 10. the / sun / at / look.                          | _____                            |

Read the following information about Itishree.

1. This is Itishree.
2. She is in class X.
3. She is fourteen.
4. Mr Karunakar is her father.
5. He is an engineer.



**Activity - 3 :**

Now write 6 sentences using the information given below :

1. This is Shrinivas.
2. (Father - Mr Subash Chandra)
3. (Age - fifteen)
4. (Sister - a singer)
5. (not an early riser)
6. (Hobby - swimming)

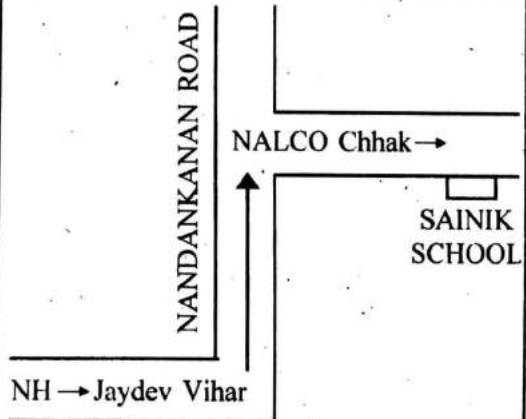


Read the following dialogue and the instructions given below :

- Traffic Police - Stop, don't move.  
 Bike-rider - Sorry ! Help me a bit please.  
 Traffic Police - How can I help you ?  
 Bike-rider - Please, tell me the way to the Sainik School.  
 Traffic Police - Well, I'll draw a road-map for you.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Go straight along the N.H. upto Jaydev Vihar.
2. Turn left.
3. Take the Nandankanan Road.
4. Turn right at Nalco Chhak.
5. Then comes the Sainik School on left.



Bike-rider – Thank you very much, Sir.

**Activity - 4 :**

Read the above dialogue and instructions about the roadmap. Identify the **subjects** and **predicates**.

**Activity - 5 :**

Now let us write 5 sentences to explain the roadmap to Swati who wants to go to the Balasore Zilla School from Policeline square, Balasore.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>INSTRUCTIONS</u></b></p> <p>1. <u>Go upto the station square.</u></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
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**Activity - 6 :**

Write a few sentences on Your Daily Routine. Then circle the subjects and underline the predicates.

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**B. PARTS OF A SENTENCE**

A sentence has two essential parts – the **subject** and the **predicate**.

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
Wind	blows.
Birds	fly.
She	smiled.

If the subject is a single-word, it is either a noun or a pronoun. If the predicate consists of a single-word, it must be a Verb.

**Activity - 7 :**

Split the following sentences into two parts and pick out the **Verb**. The first one has been done for you.

1. Rama plays.      Ans. Subject - *Rama*. Predicate - *plays*.

Verb - *plays*.

2. She sings.

3. Rabindra can read.

4. Children laugh.

5. He can write well.

6. Time flies.

7. You should obey your parents.

Let's look at the following table.

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
1. Our old <i>neighbour</i>	<i>has</i> a dog.
2. <i>Rama chandra</i> , the son of Dasharatha,	<i>ruled</i> over Ayodhya for many years.
3. My <i>parents</i>	<i>have</i> a lot of money.
4. It	<i>has been raining</i> for the last two hours.
5. A little <i>girl</i>	<i>is walking</i> along the road.

The head-word of the subject is a noun and the head-word of the predicate is a verb.

**Activity - 8 :**

Pick out the Head-word of the subject and the predicate respectively and encircle them. The first one has been done for you.

1. This juice smells bad.  
Noun-Juice, Verb - smells.
2. Iron is a heavy metal.
3. That shirt looks nice.
4. One of the boys has found the watch.
5. We have to start early.
6. Gandhiji's dedication brought us freedom.

Now look at the following interrogative sentences.

1. What troubles you ?

**E**

Subject      Predicate

2. What is your name ?

**J**

Predicate      Subject

3. Where are you going ?

A part of predicate      Subject      the remaining part of predicate

4. Can you meet me now ?

A part of predicate      Subject      the remaining part of predicate

5. Which of these books is yours ?

Subject

Predicate.

**Activity - 9 :**

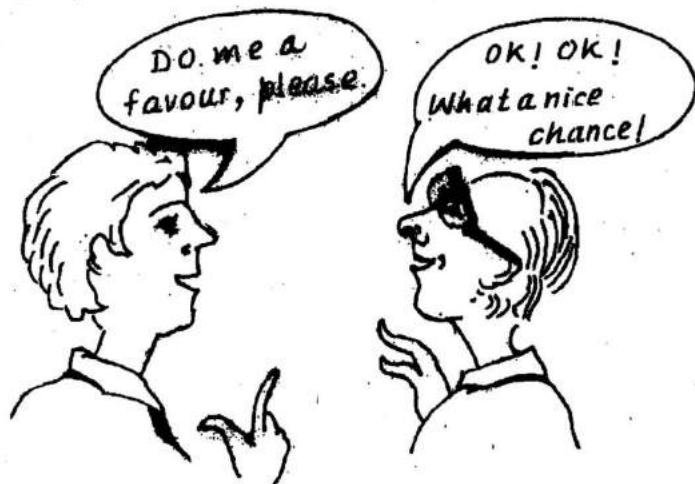
Identify the subject and predicate.

1. What makes you laugh ?
2. What is the aim of your life ?

3. Is Mr Mathur coming here ?
4. Who among the five students sitting there is Rajeev ?
5. How long have you been waiting here ?
6. Why has the modern man been unhappy ?
7. What happened to your left leg ?
8. When are you paying my fees ?
9. Who do you want to speak to ?
10. Where did you dine last night ?

**Now look at the following expressions.**

1. Do me a favour.
2. Go there.
3. Please, help me.
4. Drive him away.



In imperative sentences, the subject 'you' is understood.

5. How wonderful !
6. What a nice chance !
7. What a terrible scene !

In the exclamatory sentences, the subject (say 'it') and the verb (say 'is') are omitted.

**C. WORD CLASSES****Activity - 10 :**

Read the passage thoroughly and pick out the correct alternative from the option list for the corresponding serial number to fill in the blanks :

Lord Buddha 1.(was) named 2 in his childhood. King 3 got a 4 planted for him. Oneday, he was walking in that garden. Then a 5, crying with 6, fell down 7 the sky. 8 Siddhartha raised it 9 and put it on his lap. 10 had shot an arrow to 11 the swan. Siddhartha 12 the arrow out from its body 13 stuck it into his left arm with his right 14. 15 !' Siddhartha felt 16 pain. 17 streamed down his face 18. Without thinking of the 19 of his own 20 thinking of the pain in the swan's body, 21 burst into tears.

**OPTIONS :**

- |                   |                  |                |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) be         | (b) is           | (c) was        |
| 2. (a) Siddhartha | (b) Devadutta    | (c) Sudhanwa   |
| 3. (a) Virochana  | (b) Vikramaditya | (c) Suddhodana |
| 4. (a) building   | (b) farm         | (c) garden     |
| 5. (a) parrot     | (b) swan         | (c) dove       |
| 6. (a) pain       | (b) delight      | (c) dove       |
| 7. (a) from       | (b) over         | (c) above      |



- |                |               |                  |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 8. (a) king    | (b) Prince    | (c) Emperor      |
| 9. (a) on      | (b) off       | (c) up           |
| 10. (a) Anyone | (b) Someone   | (c) No one       |
| 11. (a) catch  | (b) kill      | (c) pat          |
| 12. (a) pulled | (b) pushed    | (c) threw        |
| 13. (a) and    | (b) still     | (c) but          |
| 14. (a) arm    | (b) hand      | (c) leg          |
| 15. (a) Ah     | (b) Oh        | (c) Alas         |
| 16. (a) great  | (b) terrible  | (c) high         |
| 17. (a) Blood  | (b) tears     | (c) sweat        |
| 18. (a) slowly | (b) smoothly  | (c) continuously |
| 19. (a) pain   | (b) suffering | (c) difficulty   |
| 20. (a) But    | (b) and       | (c) yet          |
| 21. (a) she    | (b) he        | (c) they         |

Words play different roles in a definite order to make a sentence meaningful.



Have you seen a play on a stage? Different characters in a play act and play different roles to make it a success as different words in a sentence do.

**Study the following sentences :**

1. Vinay is a tall boy.  
Noun
2. He is very intelligent.  
Pronoun                      Adjective
3. Seeta walks slowly.  
Verb                      Adverb
4. The pen is in the box.  
Preposition
5. Rama and Hari are good friends.  
Conjunction
6. Hurrah ! we won the match.  
Interjection

All the words in the above sentences have different functions : some name a person, an object or a class; some indicate the action or doing something; some describe the quality of a person or an object; some say how the action is done; some specify the position or relation of the objects; some join the words and some express an emotion or feeling.

## **NOUN**

Read the passage below and underline the **nouns** in it.

Carbohydrates are our body's fuel. Just as a car burns petrol and a steam engine burns coal, the body burns carbohydrates for energy. Proteins are body-builders. Our body uses up energy when we walk or run or play or do anything with it. Our body needs energy even when we sit down and rest – energy to breathe, to circulate blood, to digest food, to maintain body temperature and so on. So carbohydrates should be burned to keep the body going. Rice is a good source of carbohydrates.

In the above passage, the words 'carbohydrates', 'body', 'fuel', 'car', 'petrol', 'steam engine', 'coal', 'energy', 'proteins', 'body-builders', 'blood', 'food',

'temperature', 'rice', 'source' indicate the names of some objects, things or materials (food, vehicle, elements of the body, food crop). They are the **nouns**, a very important word-class. Study the following sentences :

1. The *army* was called in to control the riots.
2. *Anger, greed and jealousy* are the greatest *evils* in man.
3. *Wood* has become a rare item.
4. A *thing of beauty* is a joy for ever.

The words 'army' (a collective force), 'anger', 'greed' and 'jealousy', 'joy' (feelings), 'wood' (a material), 'beauty' (an abstract quality) are also nouns or naming words, naming a force, a feeling, a material or an abstract quality. The nouns are divided into countables (either singular or plural) and uncountables and with the use of determiners become a Noun Phrase (NP).

Nouns are naming words, naming a person or an object, a material, a quality or a feeling.

### **Activity - 11 :**

Identify the nouns in the following sentences and say what names they indicate :

1. Ramchandra is the protagonist of the *Ramayan*.
2. The cattle are grazing in the field.
3. Honesty is always rewarded.
4. If winter comes, can spring be far behind ?
5. An elephant is a wild animal.
6. My mother is watching TV.

## PRONOUN

## Activity - 12 :

A. Complete the following story by choosing the correct option.

Oneday Manu and Danu met the village headman. Manu said :  
 "Sir, there is a mango tree in my courtyard 1 have been  
 protecting 2 for long. Danu says that it belongs to  
3 please, give 4 justice."

Danu said : "No Sir, 5 is lying. The tree was taken care  
 of by none other than 6 7 should belong to me."

The headman thought for a while, 8 said "The tree may  
 not belong to 9. Tell me, 10 is the real owner ?"  
 Both started telling him, "It's 11."

"All right !" said the headman. "The tree will be cut into two  
 equals and distributed equally." Suddenly, Danu agreed to the  
 headman's verdict. But Manu said, "Sir, I've taken a lot of pain to  
 grow the tree. I cannot see its felling. Let Danu have the tree.

"Manu, 12 are really the owner of the tree. Danu will be  
 punished for his falsehood," said the headman.

## OPTIONS :

- |               |             |              |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. (a) I      | (b) he      | (c) we       |
| 2. (a) it     | (b) its     | (c) his      |
| 3. (a) me     | (b) him     | (c) them     |
| 4. (a) us     | (b) ours    | (c) me       |
| 5. (a) you    | (b) me      | (c) he       |
| 6. (a) myself | (b) himself | (c) yourself |
| 7. (a) it     | (b) they    | (c) he       |
| 8. (a) you    | (b) him     | (c) he       |

9. (a) ours (b) yours (c) both  
 10. (a) who (b) what (c) which  
 11. (a) our (b) my (c) mine  
 12. (a) you (b) they (c) he

You have come across some of the following words :

*I, you, he, she, it, we, me, you, him, her, they, both, each us, them, myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.*

Each of the above words stands for a **noun**. They are called **pronouns**. They must be of the same number, person and gender of the Noun they refer to.

### Activity - 13 :

Put in *I / he / she / we / you / me / they / them / it* in the blank.

1. 'Where is Madhu?' \_\_\_\_\_ is in the garden.
2. 'Are the boys playing?' 'No, \_\_\_\_\_ are studying'.
3. Ram, Shyam and I belong to the same class. \_\_\_\_\_ are good friends too.
4. Sunita is a good girl, \_\_\_\_\_ is very sensitive.
5. Please don't disturb \_\_\_\_\_. They are asleep.
6. Mr Jones sells vegetables. \_\_\_\_\_ is a greengrocer.

### ADJECTIVE

A. Look at the following pictures. What do you guess? Discuss in groups.



1. Is it a rainy / sunny day ? Ans. rainy day
2. Is the lady young / old ? Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is the dog black / white ? Ans. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is the man happy / unhappy ? Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

**Activity - 14 :**

Choose the correct words from the box and fill in the blanks.

populous; sick, red, silly, brave, intelligent.

1. Abhisikta feels \_\_\_\_\_. Please call the doctor.
2. Swadesh is \_\_\_\_\_. He can answer all the questions.
3. That \_\_\_\_\_ building is ours.
4. Kolkata is a \_\_\_\_\_ city.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ boys idle away their time.
6. The Japanese are \_\_\_\_\_.

We have seen the above words like *rainy, young, white, unhappy, sick, red, brave*, etc. describing the persons or the objects. They are qualifying words and are called **adjectives**.

**VERB :**

The boy runs very fast.

We are watching the cricket match on the TV.

Pranaya is intelligent.

The sun raises in the east.

The underlined words in the above sentence suggest an action done regularly or being done in the present or suggest a state or habit. They are called **verbs**.

Sonalika dances well.

Radhika sings well.

Ajay smiles.

Niranjan walks slowly.

Activity Verbs : dance, sing, play, smile, act, cut, watch, draw, cook, etc.





I think it is too late.

I wanted to meet him but I couldn't.

I know it is wrong.

Mental Verbs : think, want, know,  
love, hear, feel, read, remember, see,  
suppose, like, etc.

Mental verbs include both dynamic (see, hear, read, think, love, etc.) and stative (enjoy, fear, hate, believe, remember, etc.) verbs.

"How can I complete my tasks, Mum?"

Manu asked.

"You've to start early"

Mummy said.

"Hey ! Stop there", he shouted.



Communicative Verbs :

ask, say, call, tell, speak, talk, describe, write, suggest, thank, etc.



Keep on talking.

She stopped writing.

The boy started running.

He begins to read the book.

Verbs of aspect : keep, continue, begin, start, stop, etc.

All the verbs discussed here have dictionary meanings. So they are called Lexical verbs. Lexical verbs are also called Main Verbs.

**Activity - 15 :**

Choose the correct verb given in brackets.

1. When do you \_\_\_\_\_ up ? (climb / rise / get)
2. The horse \_\_\_\_\_ faster than the deer. (runs / walks / flies)
3. My friend can \_\_\_\_\_ English well. (say / tell / speak)
4. A goldsmith \_\_\_\_\_ ornaments. (sells / buys / makes)
5. Bad news \_\_\_\_\_ fast. (goes / travels / disappears)

**Activity - 16 :**

Complete the following conversation by using the correct option given in brackets.

**ENJOY THE PROCESS, NOT THE FRUIT**

Young man : Who \_\_\_\_\_ most powerful ? (is / am / are)

Pandit : One who \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence. (has / have / had)

Young man : How ?

Pandit : A strong lion without intelligence \_\_\_\_\_ easily defeated by a little fox. (is / are / were)

Young man : What about gems ?

Pandit : There \_\_\_\_\_ only three gems - food, water and sweetwords. Fools consider the pieces of stones as gems. (is / am / are)

Young man : What is my duty ?

Pandit : You \_\_\_\_\_ do what you think needful. (can / must / may)

And listen : "Enjoy the process, not the fruit".



**ADVERB**

1. The turtle moves *slowly*.
2. Anima sings *very well*.
3. The man was *seriously* injured.
4. The teacher comes *always* on time.
5. He ran *very fast*.



6. A bat flies *normally* in the dark.

The words in italics above describe how the action is done and show how they modify a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

**A. Adverbs as modifiers of adjectives :****Activity - 17 :**

Fill in the blanks choosing the adverbs from the box.

absolutely, seriously, very, extremely, beautifully

1. This knife is \_\_\_\_\_ sharp.
2. The man was \_\_\_\_\_ injured in the accident.
3. Saumendra is \_\_\_\_\_ faithful to Gandhian ideals
4. Radha is \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.
5. The mat is \_\_\_\_\_ designed.

**B. Adverbs as modifiers of verbs :****Activity - 18 :**

Fill in the blanks choosing the adverbs from the box.

well, slowly, naturally, clearly, carefully

1. It's market area. Drive \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The snail moves \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Gopabandhu Babu teaches us English \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Babita recites poems \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. Braja paints pictures \_\_\_\_\_ .

**C. Adverbs as modifiers of another Adverb :****Activity - 19 :**

Fill in the blanks choosing the Adverbs from the box.

doubtlessly, so, fairly, probably, always.

1. Why are you driving \_\_\_\_\_ fast ?
2. Kamalini has done \_\_\_\_\_ well in her exam.
3. Sachin is \_\_\_\_\_ the best of all the cricketers.
4. Mr. Dash is \_\_\_\_\_ on time.
5. Sunita has got a high temperature. She is \_\_\_\_\_ ill.

**D. Adverbs as modifiers of Prepositions :****Activity - 20 :**

Fill in the blanks choosing the Adverbs from the box.

occasionally, just, exactly, extremely, hardly

1. The information counter is \_\_\_\_\_ at the front gate.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ go.
3. I go \_\_\_\_\_ against law.
4. Price is \_\_\_\_\_ up.
5. You are \_\_\_\_\_ on time.

Like an adjective, an adverb is also a modifying part of speech. It modifies a verb, an adjective, an adverb and a preposition as shown above.

## PREPOSITION

AT (Time)	IN (Time)	ON (Time)	TO (Time)
at 6 o'clock at 9.30 a.m. at midnight	in April in 1947 in spring	on Monday on 15 August on New Year's day	—

AT (Place)	IN (Place)	ON (Place)	TO (Place)
at home at the Esplanade at the airport at school	in India in town in the village in the kitchen	on the first floor on the way on a train on the school campus	to Cuttack to the party to the station to bed

AT (Other use)	IN (Other use)	ON (Other use)	TO (Other use)
at ease at sight at par	in fear in tear in 5 minutes	on fire on T.V. on foot	to Raju to buy to the end

*at, in, on, to, for, of, with, by, after, before, along, over, up, above, under, below, through, against, past, within, into, onto, from, since, during, between, about, behind, etc.* are called prepositions.

A preposition is usually placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relationship with the remaining part of the sentence.

### Activity - 21 :

Put *in / at / on* in the blanks.

- Don't sit \_\_\_\_\_ that broken chair.
- My brother lives \_\_\_\_\_ New Delhi.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Japan, the people are very industrious.
4. I go to school \_\_\_\_\_ foot everyday.
5. Good bye ! see you \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.
6. My sister is getting married \_\_\_\_\_ June.
7. He plans to come home \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
8. Are you going out \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday next ?
9. Hurry up ! The train leaves \_\_\_\_\_ two minutes.
10. What are you doing \_\_\_\_\_ Friday morning ?

**Activity - 22 :**

Fill in the blanks choosing the correct preposition given in the box.

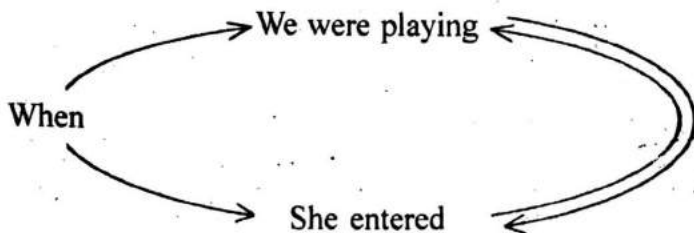
to, in, on, behind, under, with, for, since, during, after.

1. Brajamohan works \_\_\_\_\_ the Railways.
2. You should keep \_\_\_\_\_ the left.
3. I can finish the task \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes.
4. He has been staying here \_\_\_\_\_ 1990.
5. She is meeting me \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.
6. He is expected to come \_\_\_\_\_ the summer holiday.
7. I stayed at Uncle's \_\_\_\_\_ a week.
8. The child is running \_\_\_\_\_ that stray dog.
9. I saw a man sitting \_\_\_\_\_ a tree.
10. Sukanya walked \_\_\_\_\_ me without speaking.

**CONJUNCTION**

- A. (i) We were playing. } Can you join these two sentences  
 (ii) She entered. } using 'when' ?

B. We were playing + when + she entered.



Look at the sentences in A and the sentence in B. The sentences in 'A' are joined by 'when'. This joining word 'when' is known as conjunction.

**Activity - 23 :**

Fill in the blanks choosing the correct conjunction given in the box.

so that, although, and, as, for, so, but, before

Raju did very well in the examination \_\_\_\_\_ he stood first in his institute. \_\_\_\_\_ he got a good job, \_\_\_\_\_ he had not tried hard. He performed well \_\_\_\_\_ the circumstances did not suit him. He opted to quit the job \_\_\_\_\_ he could go for higher study. However, he had to wait there for a few months more \_\_\_\_\_ his father was unable to afford him. Oneday the boss called in Raju and congratulated him \_\_\_\_\_ he was selected as a resource person of the company. Raju thanked the authority \_\_\_\_\_ his dream came true. He recalled his well-wishers \_\_\_\_\_ leaving for abroad for his scholastic training.

**INTERJECTION**

1. Oh ! Help me.
2. Hey Rita, where are you going ?
3. Wow ! You did it !
4. Oh God ! Save me.
5. Huh ! Stop that.



Wah ! What a shot !

Hurrah ! We won the match.

The words that express sudden feelings of emotion like Oh ! Ah ! Hurrah ! Urekka ! Alas ! Hush ! Fie ! Pooh ! etc. are known as interjections.

**Activity - 24 :**

Choose the appropriate interjections from the box.

Bye, oh, alas, hurrah

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ! He has lost his only son.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ ! It is too cold.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ! Sachin made 50th Test Century !
4. \_\_\_\_\_ ! See you tomorrow.

**D. TYPES OF SENTENCES**

1. Dharanidhar is a popular poet. (Statement)
2. Do you know him ? (Question)
3. How beautiful his poems are ! (Exclamation)
4. Let's meet him today. (Suggestion)



A sentence consisting of one subject and one finite verb is a simple sentence.

**Activity - 25 :**

Make five simple sentences using the following finite verbs.

\* Eat : The cat ate my supper last night.

1. Bring : \_\_\_\_\_
2. Find : \_\_\_\_\_
3. Give : \_\_\_\_\_
4. Teach : \_\_\_\_\_
5. Write : \_\_\_\_\_

**Simple Sentences are of Four Kinds :**

1. Declarative
2. Interrogative
3. Imperative
4. Exclamatory

**DECLARATIVE SENTENCE**

1. The sun rises in the east. (FACT)
2. It may rain today. (OPINION)

Declarative sentences simply state facts or opinions.

MY FRIEND

1. Mani is my friend.
2. She has got short hair.
3. Her eyes are blue.
4. She always wears cotton dress.
5. Mani is always happy.

**Activity - 26 :**

Now write five declarative sentences about Your Pet Dog.

MY PET DOG

- \_\_\_\_\_ (Tipu)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (Longbody, bushy tail)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (Red)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (Takes meat and milk)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (Faithful)

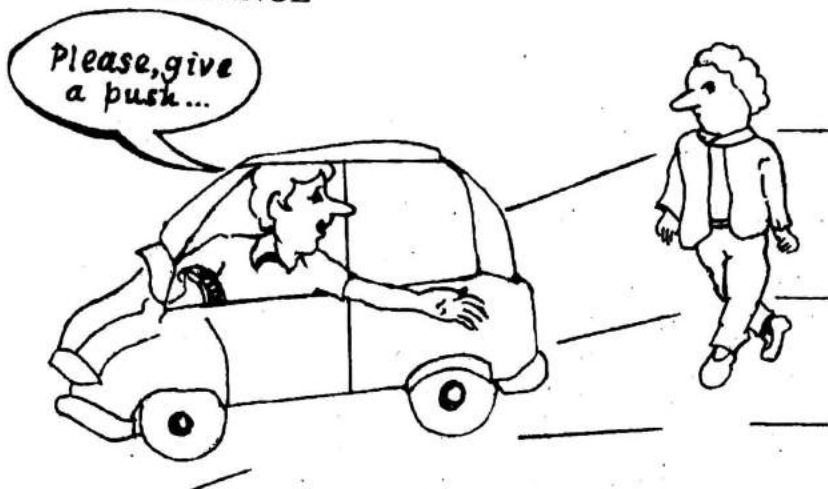
**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Look at the following.

1. Does Sita sing well ?
2. Is he not serious at work ?
3. Where does Mr. Mohanty live ?
4. Why was Meera absent for such a long time. ?



## IMPERATIVE SENTENCE



The car does not start

1. Drive slowly.
2. Wait a minute.
3. Go there at once.
4. Let's go on a picnic.
5. Give a push, please.
6. Do well.

In an imperative sentence the subject is normally 'you', not expressed. This sentence expresses an order, a request, advice, command, prayer, suggestion, warning and goodwishes.

**Activity - 27 :**

Choose the correct imperative expression from the box for each situation.

Let's have a walk, Be quick, Do come, Help him, Follow me.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ . It's going to be late.
2. Why are you afraid? You can succeed. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We have been sitting here all the morning. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The boy is crying. \_\_\_\_\_
5. See you tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE**

1. What a beautiful flower it is !
2. How nicely she sings !
3. What a splendid sight !



4. Hurrah ! we won the match.
5. How heart-breaking the news is !
6. What a tragic accident !
7. What on earth !
8. Alas ! the man is dead.

An exclamatory sentence expresses a feeling of surprise, pain, disgust or excitement. It is generally a sudden, short cry, mostly uttered without a subject and the predicate.

When an exclamatory sentence begins with 'How', either an adjective or an adverb comes after it and when it begins with 'What', it is followed by a Noun Phrase.

**Activity 28 :**

Turn the following sentences into exclamatory with 'How' and 'What' at the beginning.

1. He is a very naughty boy.  
(a) What a naughty boy he is !  
(b) How naughty the boy is !
2. It looks so beautiful.  
(a) How \_\_\_\_\_
3. Devesh is very intelligent.  
How \_\_\_\_\_
4. Saina is an excellent player.  
What \_\_\_\_\_
5. Rahim's poems are so important.  
How \_\_\_\_\_